

50 Ships in 1918 Predicted At Hog Island

Baldwin Declares Contract Requirement of 31 Will Be Exceeded

To Complete 180 By Next Summer

First Launching Expected in August; Real System Is Working

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—Fifty 7,500-ton cargo boats, fully completed, will be turned over to the Emergency Fleet Corporation by December 31 of the present year by the American International Shipbuilding Corporation, if George J. Baldwin, chairman of the executive board of the American International Corporation, is correct in the prediction he made to-day.

Although the contract at Hog Island calls for only thirty-one fully completed ships by the end of the year, Mr. Baldwin expects to pass that mark. He said:

"We are laying keels on schedule and we shall have the fifty ships that our programme for 1918 calls for completed on time. We expect the first launching to take place some time in August."

What Contract Calls for

The contract provides that the first completed ship must be turned over to the United States government on November 1, and that subsequent ships must be delivered at the rate of one every two days until the first contract, for 120 vessels, is finished. The date for the final of the 120 ships to be completed is July 15, 1919.

Under the contract but thirty-one vessels must be in the hands of the Fleet Corporation by December 31, and the final 7,500-ton boat is not required to be delivered until February 7, 1919. The first 8,000-ton boat must be turned over February 9, and the same on every two days rate continued until July 15. The final contract for sixty-day 8,000-ton ships provides for the same rate of delivery after July 15. The final vessel should be completed by the middle of November of next year.

If Hog Island is able to outstrip its contract requirements by nineteen vessels before the end of this year, there is every likelihood of the entire output of 180 ships being accomplished by the middle of next summer.

"Fabricating shipyards will be the mainstay of the United States in producing ships in quantity," said Mr. Baldwin.

Real System in Operation

"Things are getting down to a system. For instance, we are making specialists of our men. The gangs who lay the keels will do nothing else. As soon as they are finished on one way they will be moved to another."

"The same will apply to riveters. One gang will work on the bow, another on the stern, others on other parts of the vessel, and when they go to another way they will go to work on the same section of the boat as the one they just left. In this manner we can get the highest results."

"As to the future of Hog Island after the war, it is going to be one of the greatest fabricating ship plants in the world. The United States will continue to build ships until there are enough in the world to take care of the commerce of the world."

Visit by Wilson to Front May Decide War, Says French Publicist

PARIS, May 12.—A visit to Europe by President Wilson, "as our supreme war lord for peace by victory," may bring the final decision of the war, says Paul Hyacinthe Loysen, editor of "The Rights of Man," in a statement prepared for The Associated Press concerning the American labor delegation which has just completed its visit to France.

M. Loysen attaches the greatest importance to the moral support given by America to France, which feels the strain of nearly four years of war. He states that the action of the Socialists, who assured the Americans they would have no part in an international Socialist conference in which representatives of enemy countries participated, was of deepest significance.

"A political result of unparalleled importance was achieved when all the healthy sections of the Socialist parties rallied to the cause of American labor in waiving their former acceptance of the Socialists," M. Loysen writes. "This is the greatest political event in Europe since the Russian revolution. America must continue and intensify such moral support, for of what avail could be your huge American army on our front if there were faltering at your rear, if France, which is your battlefield, should crumble morally under your feet? The psychological factor in the war is of paramount importance, for this is essentially a moral war, a religious, contest. You must win the moral war. The time has come when the moral decision will be made sure by a personal visit of President Wilson to the front, as our supreme war lord for peace by victory."

Coiled in the Flag—Hears-s-s-t Hearst Edits Prayer for Victory Out of President's Proclamation

Hearst's "New York American," in printing yesterday the President's proclamation designating May 30 as a day for prayer, deleted all expressions of hope for victory for America. The elimination, made in two places, covered the passages devoted by the President to prayer for the strengthening of our cause.

The President's proclamation and the Hearst version thereof are reproduced below:

As Printed in Yesterday's "New York American"

Matter omitted is represented by white space
WASHINGTON, May 11. Memorial Day was proclaimed to-day a day of prayer by President Wilson. He says:

"Whereas, it has always been the reverent habit of the people of the United States to turn in humble appeal to Almighty God for His guidance in the affairs of their common life;

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Thursday, the thirtieth day of May, a day already freighted with sacred and stimulating memories—a day of public humiliation, prayer and fasting, and do exhort my fellow citizens of all faiths and creeds to assemble on that day in their several places of worship and there, as well as in their homes, to pray Almighty God that He may forgive our sins and shortcomings as a people and purify our hearts to see and love the truth, to accept and defend all things that are just and right and to purpose only those righteous acts and judgments which are in conformity with His will."

bringing us at last the peace in which men's hearts can be at rest because it is founded upon mercy, justice and good will."

As President Wilson Wrote It

Black face type is the matter omitted by "The New York American"
WASHINGTON, May 11.—National Memorial Day, Thursday, May 30, is designated by President Wilson in a proclamation issued to-day as a day of public humiliation, prayer and fasting. The proclamation follows:

Whereas, The Congress of the United States, on the second day of April last, passed the following resolution: Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That it being a duty peculiarly incumbent in a time of war humbly and devoutly to acknowledge our dependence on Almighty God and to implore His aid and protection, the President of the United States be, and is hereby, respectfully requested to recommend a day of public humiliation, prayer and fasting, to be observed by the people of the United States with religious solemnity and the offering of fervent supplications to Almighty God for the safety and welfare of our cause, His blessings on our arms, and a speedy restoration of an honorable and lasting peace to the nations of the earth;

And Whereas, it has always been the reverent habit of the people of the United States to turn in humble appeal to Almighty God for His guidance in the affairs of their common life;

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Thursday, the thirtieth day of May, a day already freighted with sacred and stimulating memories, a day of public humiliation, prayer and fasting, and do exhort my fellow citizens of all faiths and creeds to assemble on that day in their several places of worship and there, as well as in their homes, to pray Almighty God that He may forgive our sins and shortcomings as a people and purify our hearts to see and love the truth, to accept and defend all things that are just and right and to purpose only those righteous acts and judgments which are in conformity with His will; beseeching Him that He will give victory to our armies as they fight for freedom, wisdom to those who take counsel on our behalf in these days of dark struggle and perplexity, and steadfastness to our people to make sacrifice to the utmost in support of what is just and true, bringing us at last the peace in which men's hearts can be at rest because it is founded upon mercy, justice and good will."

Creel, Under Fire, Declares He Would Suppress Nothing

Publicity Director Says He Believes in Freedom of Expression; Questioned, He Asserts, "I Don't Like to Go Slumming, So I Won't Explore the Heart of Congress"

"Why don't you move to suppress the Hearst newspapers? Can you defend them?"

This question was put to George Creel, chairman of the Committee on Public Information, by a member of the congregation of the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue, during the meeting of the Public Forum last night, at which Mr. Creel was the speaker.

"I don't believe in the suppression of anything," was Mr. Creel's answer. "I believe in freedom of expression and hold that a man should be allowed to say anything that is not in violation of the law of the land. If he says anything against the law it is up to the Attorney General."

Mr. Creel did not say whether he would undertake a defence of the Hearst publications, as was asked, but proceeded to the next question, which was:

"Don't you think Postmaster General Burleson made a mistake in challenging Roosevelt to name anti-Administration papers and periodicals which were crushed by the government because of their war criticism?"

Creel Says He Made Attacks

"No, I do not," replied Mr. Creel. "Roosevelt said Burleson had interfered with newspapers which had attacked the Administration, and mentioned 'The Metropolitan Magazine,' 'Collier's' and 'The Tribune.' It turned out that I had attacked these publications because of misstatements. That is a vastly different thing from being crushed by the government. The best proof that there has been no crushing is that 'The Metropolitan,' 'Collier's' and 'The Tribune' are not crushed. I attacked them for misstatements, I repeat, and I shall continue to attack misstatements as long as I have health and strength."

Mr. Creel undertook to answer questions following an address which he made to the congregation relative to the work of his bureau. He reviewed the bureau's activities in spreading the doctrine of American ideals throughout the nation and in foreign countries. The questions covered a wide field, ranging from the reason for the national government's failure to recognize the Bolshevik government of Russia to the failure of the local authorities to prevent the meeting of Irish sympathizers at Madison Square Garden on May 4.

Regarding the question of Bolshevik

Ostend Raid Indicates New Naval Policy

Success of Exploit May Lead to Definite Offensive Against U-Boats

U. S. Officers Urged Bottling-Up Process

Plan Was Suggested to Balfour; Allies Are Now Watching Results

By C. W. Gilbert

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The renewed and probably successful attempt of the British navy to block Ostend shows that at last the policy of bottling up the submarines in their bases is being tried. Apparently the raid against Zebrugge succeeded, and that port has been closed to the entrance and exit of U-boats for a time.

The stoppage of both this harbor and that at Ostend means these two near-east and in many ways most important of submarine bases will be of little use to Germany in the future, unless she chooses to defend them against future raids with a naval force, which will invite a naval engagement, the last thing Germany wants.

Ostend is blocked after warning, which proves that the exploit can be repeated as often as Germany reopens the channel unless she improves the defences of her U-boat bases. Apparently, British vessels can pass safely over mine fields and under the guns of shore batteries, even when the element of surprise is lessened, as it was in the repeated raid at Ostend.

Shows Possibilities of Naval Aggressiveness

The lesson of the raids favors greater naval aggressiveness. The Allies are nibbling at the naval deadlock. A little raid, and there have been minor efforts not boldly conceived, leads to a bigger raid. A little offensive, if successful, leads to a bigger offensive. Out of what has been done at Ostend and Zebrugge may develop a general aggressive policy against the submarine. For it is to be borne in mind that the whole problem of the U-boat is only the problem of Ostend and Zebrugge on a larger scale. The German submarines always come out of a bottle, the neck of which can be closed. Ostend and Zebrugge are little bottles, which can be corked with a shipload of cement. The Baltic is a big bottle, with a wide neck, the closing of which to the passage of submarines has been challenging the energy and resourcefulness of Germany's foes ever since the "frightful" submarine campaign began.

Policy Long Urged by American Officers

More than a year ago American naval officers urged upon the British the policy of shutting the submarines up in their ports. It was suggested to Mr. Balfour, when he was here at the head of the British mission, and he went back to England impressed with its possibilities. Now it will be feasible to test its value. If, as a result of shutting up Ostend and Zebrugge, a reduction in the submarine's effectiveness is shown, the necessity of solving the bigger problem of closing the entrance of the Baltic will be enforced. The reasons why the bottling up of the submarine—which is just applying the established naval policy of blockade to a modern warfare—is applied to sea surface warfare—has not been tried until recently are twofold: First, there is magnitude of the enterprise; second, there has been right along an improvement in the offensive weapons against submarines, from which great results were expected, and much has been achieved in the destruction of U-boats as they cruised through British waters.

Depth Bomb Has Cut U-Boat Effectiveness

The effectiveness of the German submarine raid has been reduced, but still it remains great, so the navies are turning at last to the natural strategy of the blockade.

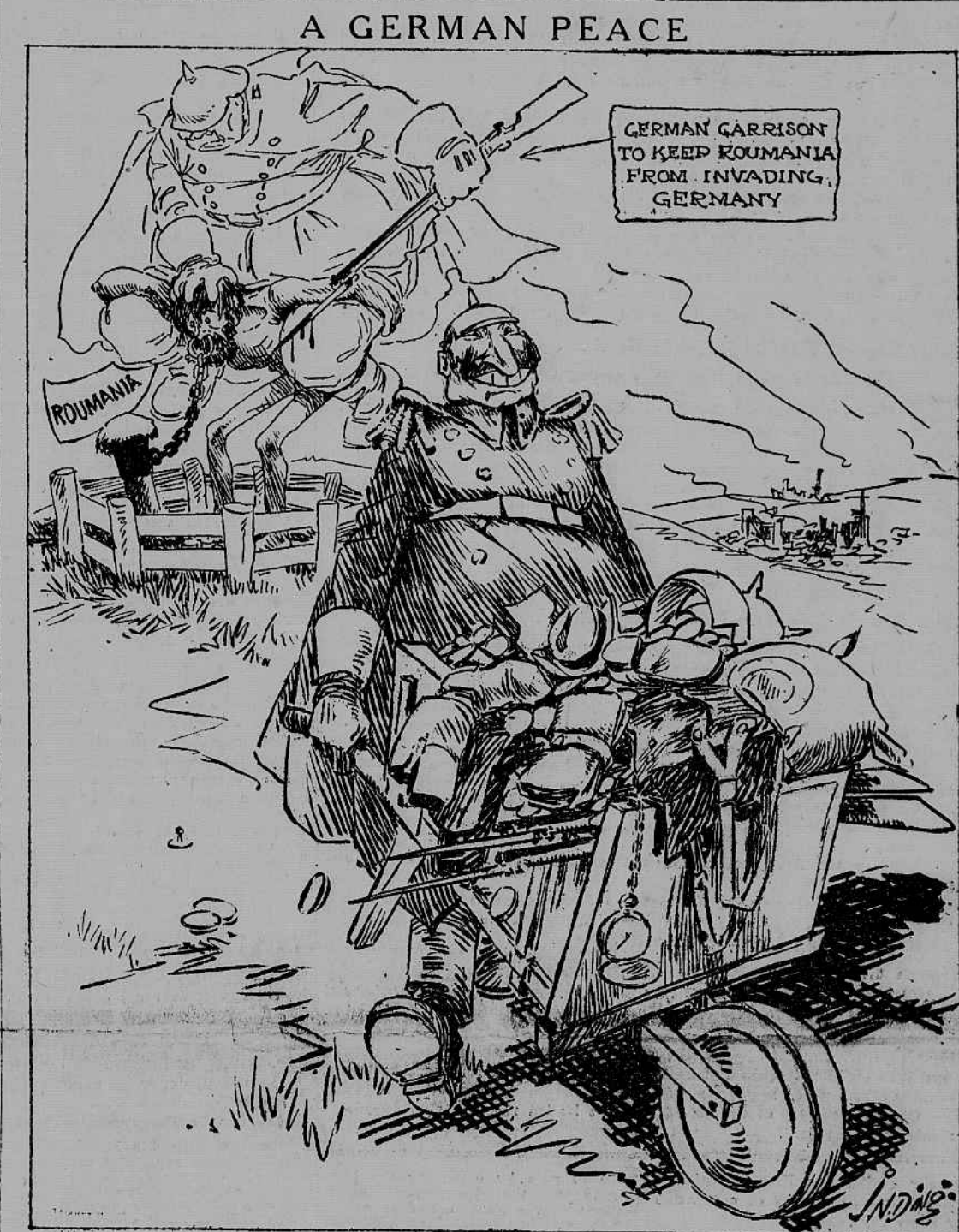
If the blockade is one device that more than any other kept the navies from undertaking the big task of closing the bottle necks it was the depth bomb. This weapon promises a great destruction of U-boats, because it made it no longer necessary to hit the U-boat to destroy it. So heavy was the charge of explosive in the depth bomb that it was only necessary to explode it in close proximity to the submarine. So effective did the depth bomb prove for a while that it will be remembered the losses of merchant shipping through the U-boat fell at one time to nearly nothing and Lloyd George announced that the undersea raid was mastered.

Explosive Nets New Suggestion of Experts

But while the depth bomb centred attention on pursuing and destroying submarines, it really multiplied the possibilities of blockading them. The old-fashioned mine had to be struck by a submarine in order to explode. And nets which were dependent upon the loss of merchant shipping were made unavailing by the cutting devices undersea boats came to carry. But the depth bomb may be combined with nets in such a way that a U-boat striking the net anywhere will explode the bomb, and thus be sunk.

Devices of this sort have been exhibited here in Washington by inventors. Their effect is to multiply the efficiency of the mine against U-boats by about two hundredfold. These devices are simple, quick and cheap to manufacture. They appear to make the mining of the German bottle necks against U-boats much more promising than it was when it was first broached by American naval officers one year ago.

Allies Not to Use Americans Until Big Army Is Complete; French Again Push Forward



Article I of the Rumanian peace treaty: "Germany and Rumania declare war ended and that the contracting parties are determined henceforth to live together in peace and friendship."

Foe Prepares For New Blow At Americans

Germans Sweep Seicheprey Positions With Deluge of Bullets

(By The Associated Press)
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 12.—The Seicheprey salient shows signs of again becoming active. The enemy last night and this morning deluged the place with machine gun bullets.

On the same front one of the American patrols found a number of German bodies in advanced enemy trenches, where they had probably been left during the heavy American bombardment on the night of May 4.

American patrols have entered the enemy lines in the sectors of Luneville and south of Verdun, but did not encounter resistance. Official reports of the German losses in the Seicheprey battle, according to a prisoner recently captured, give 600 killed, wounded or missing.

Seicheprey was the scene of the bloodiest battle in which American troops have yet been engaged. German storm troops attacked in strong force and captured the village, but were thrown back to their own lines by a French-American counter attack.

Germans Abandon Village on Front Facing Americans

Foe Quits Ancerville, in Luneville Sector, Patrols Discover

(By The Associated Press)
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Saturday, May 11.—In the Luneville sector our patrols early this morning established the fact that the hamlet of Ancerville has been abandoned by the enemy. The Germans had not even attempted to occupy shell holes in the salient, which recently was torn up by our artillery. Quiet prevails to-day on all fronts in which there are Americans, according to reports. Poor visibility has prevented extended aerial activity. This sector lies along the Rhine-Meuse Canal, and the American line is practically on the German frontier. A very short retirement by the Germans would carry them within their own border.

Old 69th Regiment Sends Mothers' Day Greetings to Folks

(By The Associated Press)
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Saturday, May 11.—The following messages have been telegraphed to correspondents' headquarters, with the request that they be transmitted to New York and Missouri papers:

"To the home folks of the 165th Infantry: Your boys at the front send loving greetings on Mothers' Day. COLONEL."

"To the Signal Corps mothers of Kansas City: Missouri officers and men of the signal battalion send loving greetings on Mothers' Day. It is especially sacred in France and every man is writing home. Health exceptionally good. "GARRET."

Emperor Charles Quits Italian Front To Consult Kaiser

Baron Burian Is Dubbed Count in Recognition of Rumanian Peace

AMSTERDAM, May 12.—A Vienna dispatch reports that Emperor Charles, who has been on a visit to the Italian front, departed on Friday for German Great Headquarters. He was accompanied by Baron Burian, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, and Field Marshal Archduke von Straussenburg, Austrian chief of staff.

On presenting his new Cabinet to the lower house of Parliament Premier Wierker, a Budapest dispatch reports, said the government was determined to reach an agreement on the question of franchise reform, although without prejudicing the principles of the bill. He asserted this was possible without the support of the opposition.

Former Premier Tisza welcomed the declaration of the governments. He said he had serious objections to the bill and could vote for it only after certain amendments had been made. According to a telegram from Vienna, Emperor Charles has made Baron Burian, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, a Hungarian count in recognition of his services in connection with the conclusion of peace with Rumania.

Allies Ready, Await Shock All Along Line

Officers Think, However, Main German Effort Will Be at Amiens

By Caspar Whitney

(Special Cable to The Tribune)
PARIS, May 12.—The German delay in striking again with full power may be ominous of the weight which may be added to the blow when it falls. But the officers at the front regard it as comfortingly suggestive of the Boches having been severely hit. The respite has given the hard pressed Allies a valuable opportunity to improve their defenses and rearrange and better their lines of communication that were disrupted by the German advance.

The shelling of Amiens put that important distributing base out of business and made necessary the use of devious lines of limited capacity. This gave the German a great advantage with his two lateral and an increased number of communicating roads.

No record of track laying has ever surpassed the work done behind the Amiens front during the last month and the British base was scheduled to be seized in the first push.

"Where will the Boches strike next?" I have asked British and French officers in this neighborhood. "Undoubtedly they are after Amiens," the majority agreed. "The city is now already practically abandoned, but chiefly they aim to separate the main forces of the British and French."

Amiens Sought in First Push
Much evidence has been supplied by prisoners and by captured correspondence to show that such was the German plan. By driving through Amiens to Arras, this British base was scheduled to be seized in the first push.

As usual, the Germans expected to make a quick job of it, and, as usual, they failed on the last stretch, after the costly repulse at Arras, and followed by a shift further north and local successes east of the extremity of the Flanders hills.

The question confronting the Allies now is how much is Ypres worth, since it is outflanked on the south and will be cut off from the north. Continued on next page, column 4

Height North Of Kemmel Is Captured by Petain's Men

Allied Line Now Rests on Northern Slopes; German Grip Menaced

Hold U. S. Troops For Final Drive

Pershing Is to Have Time to Form Strong Self-Sustaining Army

The American army now in France will not be used to repel the next German drive.

The War Committee of the British Cabinet has officially announced that, so confident are the Allies of smashing the coming German blow, that the Americans will be held back of the lines until they are a complete, self-sustaining fighting force.

At the same time the War Committee issues warning that Hindenburg's drive will be in terrific force, all Germany being denuded of soldiers to give it power.

The committee's statement is explicit that the Allies were offered the present American forces to use as they saw fit. Presumably General Foch prefers to hold them as the nucleus of a great reserve, to be used when the Allies counter attack is launched.

On the fighting front the Allies have again forced the enemy back slightly.

Driving into the enemy's line north of Kemmel, in the Ypres sector, yesterday the French, in vigorous local fighting, regained more ground and held it despite strong German counter attacks. They captured 100 prisoners.

With the French advance in this important sector the Allied armies carried forward what is apparently their plan to outflank the German positions there and make them untenable. The Allied line now rests against the northern slope of Kemmel's dominating height. Hill 44 fell to Petain's attacking troops.

In an attempt to regain the ground lost to the French in Saturday's fighting along the Somme salient the Germans counter attacked near Marcell Wood, northwest of Orville-Sorrel, in the sector east of Montdidier. They were driven back, with heavy losses in wounded and prisoners.

British forces attempted no major exploit, contenting themselves with small raids and the ever-growing artillery bombardment.

Following up their capture of Monte Corno on Saturday, the Italian forces in the mountains on the southwest front stormed an enemy post on Cor dell Orso and destroyed its garrison in hand-to-hand fighting. Vienna claims the recapture of Monte Corno.

Elsewhere between the Piave and Brenta valleys the Italians repulsed enemy reactions. The activity of General Diaz's army appears to be a "defensive offensive" for the purpose of sealing the northern valley mouths against the menace of the promised Austrian drive.

Allies Will Wait Until the American Forces Are Complete

OTTAWA, May 12.—So confident is the Entente of its ability to withstand any drive the Germans can launch that it has been decided not to use the American army until it becomes a complete and powerful force, according to a cable summary of operations on the Western front received here to-night from the War Committee of the British Cabinet. "The position now is," said the